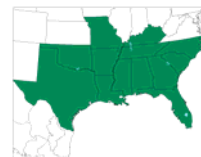


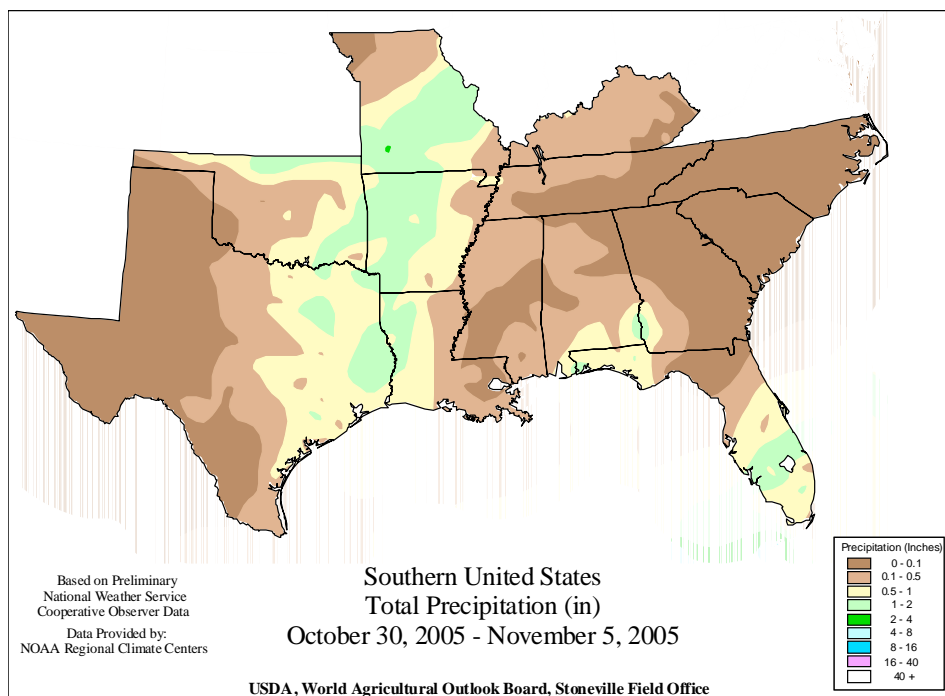


**Office of the Chief Economist
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Stoneville Field Office**



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL WEATHER REPORT

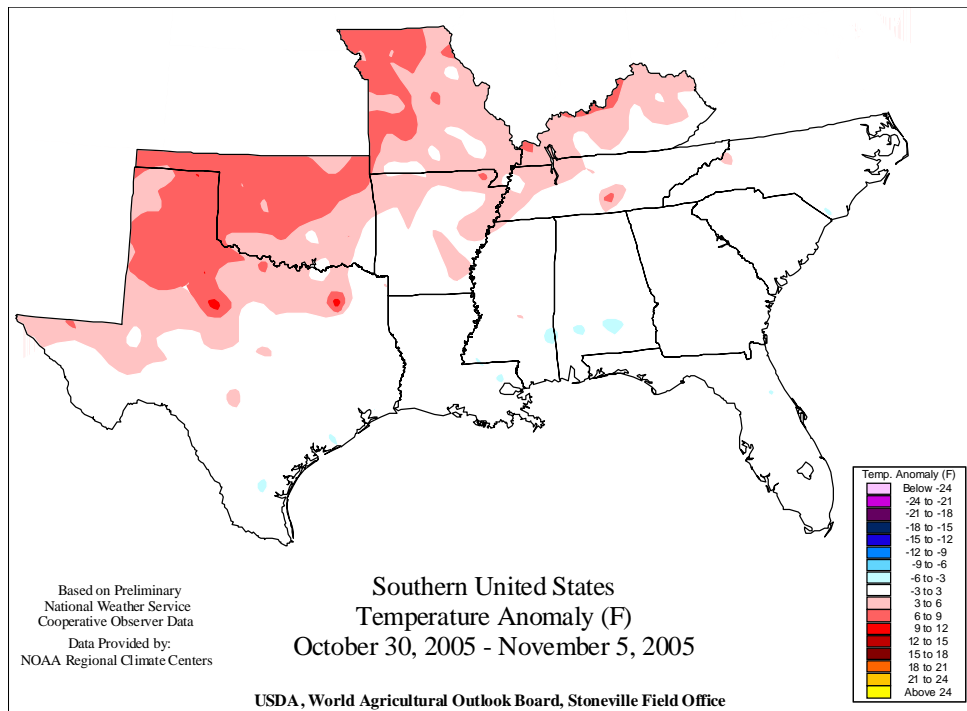
October 30 to November 5, 2005



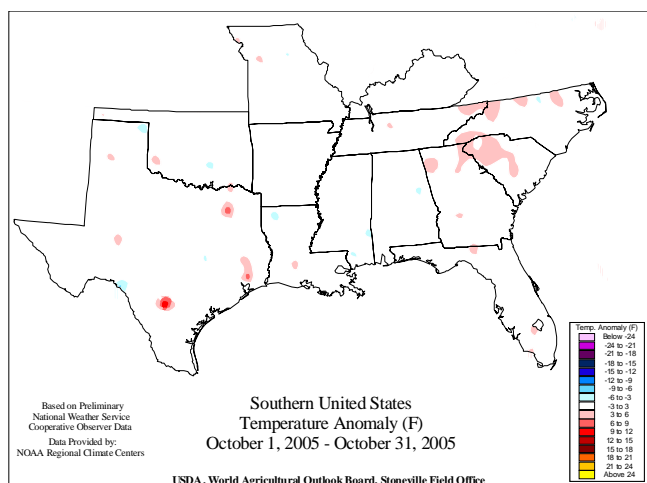
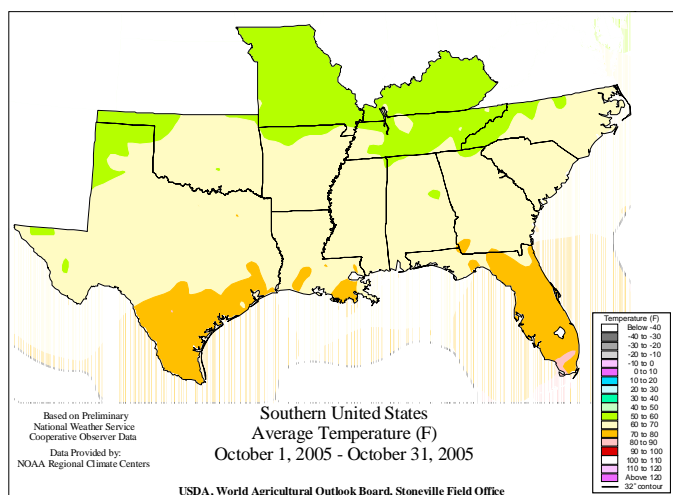
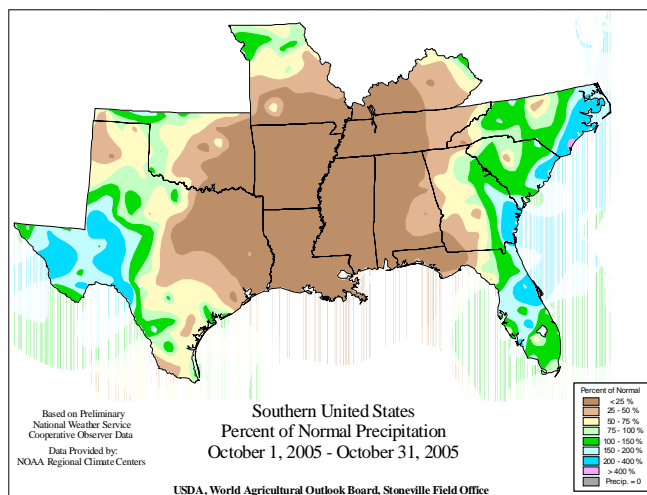
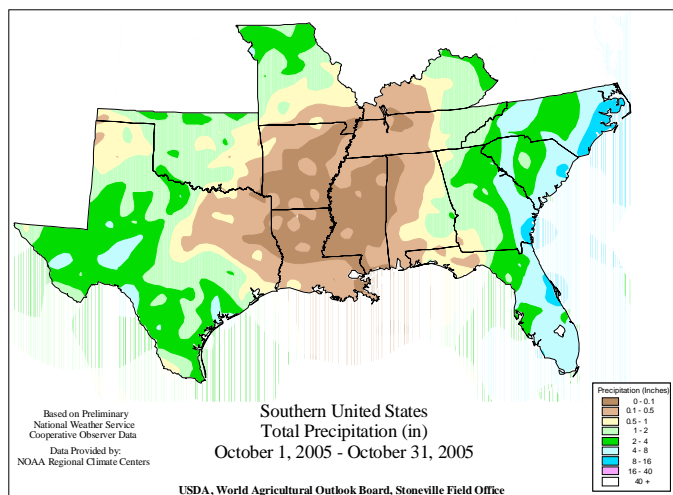
Weather Highlights

A cold front brought rain and unsettled weather across parts of the southern U.S. Showers were very welcomed for areas that had been abnormally dry the past several weeks. Up to 2 inches of rainfall occurred from Missouri southward to Texas. Southern Florida also experienced similar rain amounts, more so from a maritime influence than the weakened cold front. However, as thunderstorms moved eastward, it caused severe, stormy weather for many locations in the states of Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Strong southerly winds helped temperatures rise above-normal all the way from Texas to Kentucky. Daily maximums were often tied or broken, and weekly temperatures averaged 9 to 12 degrees F above normal in many areas by the weekend. One city, Paducah, Kentucky, reported as much as 16 degrees F above normal when its daily high reached 78 degrees F on Saturday, November 5. Several cities in Texas also broke records on Saturday, November 5, such as Austin, Texas, with a daily high of 88 degrees F, breaking the old record of 86 degrees F from 1963. On the same day, Memphis, Tennessee reached 82 degrees F, beating the old record by 1 degree F from 1978. For the most part, weekly temperatures averaged near normal for the remainder of southern U.S.



The Mississippi Delta finally received some rainfall for the first time in over a month. However, accumulations were not as high as anticipated with only minimal amounts of rain reported, less than .50 inches. The cold front caused temperatures to tumble as much as 12 degrees F within 24 hours, even though weekly temperatures averaged near normal. For example, in Stoneville, the daily high on November 1st was 78 degrees F, but fell to 66 degrees F for the high the following day. The cooldown did not last long and by the weekend, record highs were being reported. On Saturday, November 5, Greenwood recorded 85 degrees F, beating the old record of 82 degrees F set in 2003. Both Stoneville and Greenville tied its old record of 84 degrees F from 2003 on Saturday as well.



October Weather Summary:

Like last month, many areas were above average for temperatures and precipitation, while other areas broke records for dryness. Still, observations fared closer to normal for many areas as compared to September. There were two tropical systems, Tropical Storm Tammy and Hurricane Wilma, which greatly affected the East Coast's rainfall. Florida received up to 16 inches of rain over the month and Wilmington, NC, set a new record monthly rainfall of 15.07 inches. Wilmington's new record beat the old record of 10.14 inches set in 1913 per NWS. Therefore, percentages of normal over the month ranged up to 400 percent, and slightly over for Wilmington, for precipitation. Other areas, not associated with tropical systems, also reported heavy rainfall, such as in Kansas City, Missouri and Texas. Kansas City reported almost an inch over its normal precipitation for the month of 4.10 inches. West Texas reported the heaviest amounts, up to 8 inches of rainfall, bringing percentages to 400 percent of normal. Other areas were very dry, especially interior states such as Mississippi. Stoneville, MS tied the old records from 1924 and 1952, as the driest October with no rainfall. Jackson, MS was also dry and tied the precipitation-free Octobers from years 1904, 1924, and 1952. Kentucky and Tennessee were also declared "the top 10 driest month" based on historical NWS records.

The weather was hot and cold at times, but on a monthly comparison, temperatures averaged near normal for most areas. Isolated areas ranged above- or below- normal by 3 to 9 degrees F, and up to 12 degrees for one spot in Texas. Monthly average temperatures in most of the region ranged from 60 to 70 F. Temperatures of 50 to 60 degrees F returned for the panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky to the Appalachians. The warmest temperatures were confined to south Texas and Florida, with an extreme of 80 to 90 degrees F south of the Everglades.

(For additional information, contact Nancy Lopez at 662-686-3395)

Agricultural Summary

United States Crop Progress Report*					
Week Ending					
		November 6, 2005	October 30, 2005	November 6, 2004	2000-2004 Average
		Percent			
Cotton	Harvested	61	53	55	63
Corn	Harvested	90	80	74	84
Soybeans	Harvested	96	92	87	91
*Source: USDA/National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)					
"---" = Not Reported					

Cotton:

Harvest advanced 8 points to 61 percent complete nationally, 6 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progressed substantially in most of the southern states and was completed or neared completion due to excellent harvest weather. Harvest in South Carolina advanced 16 points to 61 percent complete, while progress in Georgia and Oklahoma advanced 12 points to 55 percent and 46 percent complete, respectively. Harvest advanced 11 points in Alabama (73 percent complete), and 10 points in Tennessee (92 percent complete) and North Carolina (63 percent complete).

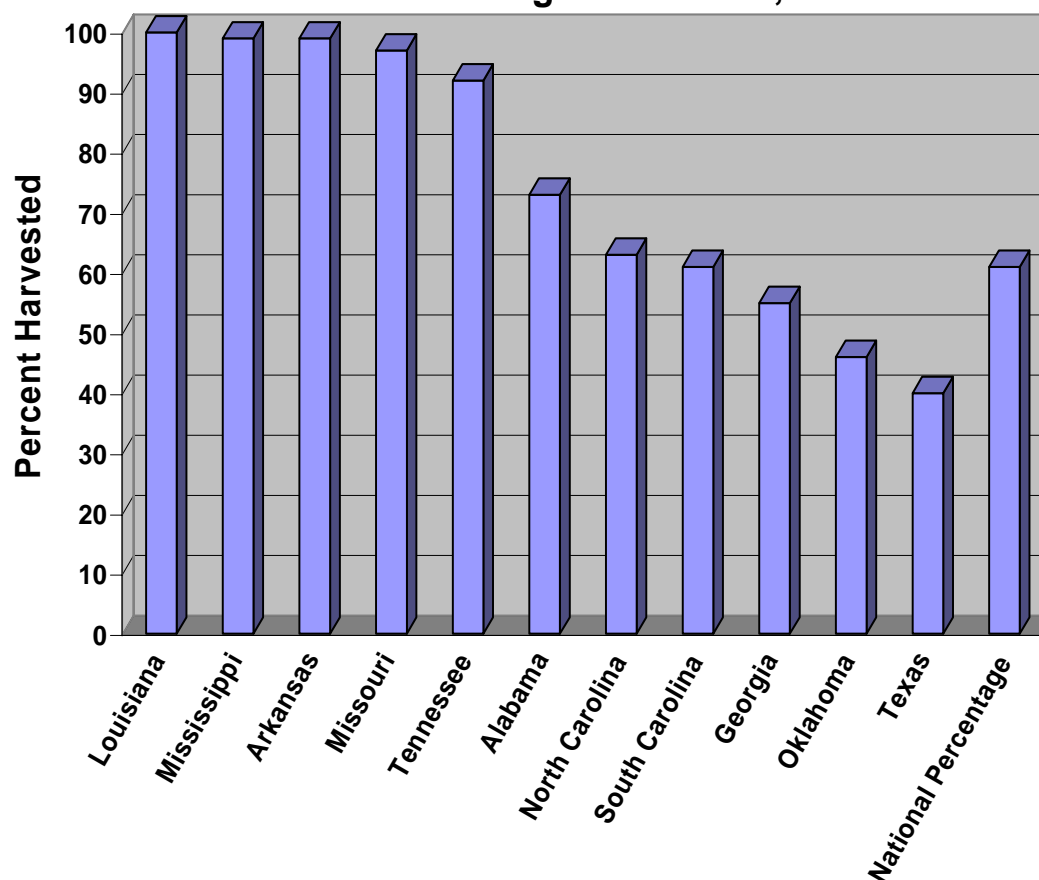
Corn:

With a 10 point advancement, 90 percent of the nation's crop had been harvested, 16 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or neared completion in all of the southern states. Missouri was the furthest from completion, with 96 percent of their acreage harvested, 2 points ahead of their 5-year average.

Soybeans:

Harvest was 96 percent complete nationally, 9 points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Harvest was completed in Louisiana and Mississippi. Harvest progress in South Carolina lagged all southern states at 31 percent complete. Georgia and North Carolina followed with 32 percent of their acreage harvested.

2005 Cotton Harvest Progress Week Ending November 6, 2005



Cotton Harvest Progress:

Harvest was complete in Louisiana, and 99 percent complete in Mississippi and Arkansas. Harvest advanced to 97 percent complete in Missouri and 92 percent in Tennessee. Texas and Oklahoma trailed all the southern states' progress with 40 and 46 percent harvested, respectively. Harvest progressed to 55 percent complete in Georgia, 61 percent in South Carolina, and 63 percent in North Carolina. Alabama had harvested 73 percent of their acreage.

October Summary:

Soil moisture declined in most of the southern states during the month. Cotton and soybean harvesting progressed toward completion in the lower Mississippi Valley states. Corn and rice harvesting was completed in most of the southern states.

This is the final summary for the season.

(For additional information, contact Bart Freeland at 662-686-3280)